NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

FORCES MAKING FOR PEACE ENGLAND WILL NOT FIGHT TO SUPPORT CANADA'S WILD CLAIMS.

BISMARCK'S VICTORY COOLS THE REVENGEFUL ARDOR OF FRANCE-RUSSIA NOT READY TO FIGHT-LORD WOLSELEY'S PULSOME PRAISE OF GENERAL LEE AND HIS FELLOW-REBELS-MR. IRVING'S READING OF "HAMLET."

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Feb. 24.—Dispatches from America describing the progress of the retaliatory measures against Canada are closely scanned here, and though little is said, the feeling at the English Foreign Office may be and ought to be very plainly stated. Lord Salisbury's action will not be determined by what the Canadians say or do, but by what the American Government, Congress and the people say and do. The Canadian modus vivendi, receipt of which Sir James Fergusson has acknowledged, may or may not be approved; but tawa. England will, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, give in if she believes we are in but bluster will not convince her Speeches like that of Senator Ingalls are taken here at their true value; and so is the remarkable prophecy of Representative Rice of Massachusetts, that America would in case of war undoubtedly whip England. Such outbursts are criticised as matters of taste, and not otherwise. What Lord Salisbury respects is the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives for yester-day's bill. Congress and the Government have ling here for the Colonies is strong, and this Ministry wants no quarrel with Canada; but it wants one still less with America. All the talk about war passes as "tall talk," but I believe it certain that firm good sense at Washington backed by public opinion will carry the day

Prince Bismarck's triumph in the German elections is decisive enough to put an end to war scares for the present. He appealed to Germany to give him a majority for a measure which be declared to be essential to peace; and he has got The new Reichstag promises to be the most Bismarckian known for many years; perhaps since 1866. His appeal, moreover, was for a vot of confidence in himself; and that too he has got. Europe sees, and France particularly, that Prince Bismarck has Germany as much as ever at his back, and there will be less talk in France for some time to come about "revanche." Such of the English as still believe in war point to Russia as the coming disturber of peace, but at the Foreign Office the opinion is that Russia will not stir. She no longer intends a military occupation of Bulgaria, and circumstances are not favorable for a step toward Constantinople.

The House of Commons continues to be almost entirely occupied with the question of its own procedure. Closure in some form seems certain to be adopted by a large majority, but nothing so simple and efficient as the American "previous question" has yet been proposed. Mr. Parnell's mendments are avowedly obstructive in character. and the Irish members say they and many others

Mr.' Bright's friends are grieving over what they think his reckless charges of cruelty committed by the English troops at Abu Klea. His statements, based on the authority of an un named officer, are contradicted point blank by Lord Wolseley, who was not present, and more circumstantially by the correspondent of "The Daily News, who was present, and by Mr. Charles Williams of "The Chronicle," who was not only at Abu Klea but on the spot at the time when the atrocities are alleged to have taken place. Williams declares that the story is not true

and gives full details proving that it is not true. "Macmillan's Ma azine" for March is a collection of superlatives. Its tone from beginning to ena of anmeasured panegyric on the man whom Lord Wolseley cal's the greatest soldier of his age and the most perfect man he ever met. He writes acy, beginning with the remark that an un prejudiced outsider will generally admit the sovereign right, both historical and legal, of each State under the Constitution to leave the Union when its people thought fit. He gives a sketch of General Lee's life which contains little that is new, and some interesting reminiscences of his own about him; and he repeats the stale views once current but long discredited in London society. He treats the rebellion as the struggle of a small population, with no help from outside by blockate runners or otherwise, against a rich republic with all Europe for its recruiting ground. "The Northern invaders," says Lord Wolseley.
"were driven back from Bull Run across the Potomac like herds of frightened sheep." He professes respect for the dogged determination of the Northern troops, and for "the chivalrous valor of the gallant men whom General Lee led to victory, fighting for those rights most prized by freemen." "Both sides," admits Lord Wolseley, "fought well." But so low is his opinion of the military quality of both that he declares the co-operation of one army corps of regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on. Antietam is described as a Rebel victory; Gettysburg as a drawn battle; and General Sherman's march as splendid but aim st unopposed. The proportion of Federals to Confederates in each action throughout the war, he says, was two or three to one, and General Lee's ultimate failure was due to his mistaken obedience to "President" Davis. Almost the only criticism on his hero that Lord Wolseley suggests is that he was too soft-hearted and too subservient to the civil authorities; whereas he ought to have made himself a dictator. "But where else in history," cries this British general in his peculiar English, "is a great man to be found whose whole life was one such blameless record of duty nobly done?" General Lee alone, among all great men, impressed him as a man cast in a different mould and made of different and finer metal than other men; a being apart and superior to all others in every way. Early in this amazing article Lord Wolseley admits that the success of the Rebellion would have broken the Union into many small fragments, and at the end calls upon us to recognize the man who did his best to bring this wreck upon us as the great American of the ninetcenth century, who towered far above all men on either side in that struggle. and whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with Washington's. This sort of talk might pass muster in the mess room after dinner, but in a printed article it can only impair Lord Wolseley's reputation for judgment and dis-

Mr. Henry Irving's recitation of "Hamlet" on Ash Wednesday evening drew a large and distinguished audience to the Birkbeck Institute, far from the West End. Those present heard, probably for the first time, the speeches of all the acters of the play read by a real artist. Mr. Irving held the audience three hours perhaps more closely than ever when the play was given

IT LOOKS LIKE A VINDICATION. PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Senate, by a vote of 210 to 36 has reinserted in the budget the credit for sub-prefects, the relection of which by the Chamber of Deputies was the muse of the everthrow of the Freycinet Ministry.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY. PARIS, Feb. 94.—The Temps has a dispatch from Rome sying that King Humbert has expressed his intention that the Cabiner about to be formed shall follow Count di labiliance policy of maintaining a close alliance with testria and Germany. The dispatch also says that Gan-

eral Durando, President of the Italian Senate, advises the formation of a business cabinet which shall conduct all necessary business until the meeting of Parliament.

RESULT OF THE GERMAN ELECTIONS. ALL THE DISTRICTS HEARD FROM-RE-ELECTIONS NECESSARY IN SIXTY.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—The results in 337 districts are now definitely known. The candidates elected comprise 13 New German Liberals, including two who favor the Septennate, 73 Conservatives, 81 Imperialists, 89 National Liberals, 92 Centrists, including three who support the Army bill, 15 Poles, 15 Alsatians, 2 Guelphs, 1 sixty districts. The Ultramontane leader, Baron von Frankenstein, has been re-elected.

Exactly one half of the members of the new Reichstag

are distinctly pledged to the support of the Septennate, without reckoning reballots. The supplementary elec-tions have been fixed for March 2. Although a majority of the districts in which new elections are to be held are certain to be carried by the Opposition candidates, the total result will give Prince Bismarck a working majority independent of the Centre members, many of whom will either vote for the Septennate or abstain from voting. The total vote of Alsace-Lorraine is French, 72,480; German,

The Central Democratic Committe has issued an appeal o all Social Democrats in the districts where second i lots are necessary to support the regular Opposition canlidates in every case where they will pledge themselves to support what the appeal terms "universal, direct, equal suffrage by secret ballot" and to oppose all repres-

to support what the appear terms universal, acquai suffrage by secret ballot" and to oppose all repressive legislation.

The candidacy of Herr Rulach, who was defeated by Herr Sieffermann, a Protester, in Alsace-Lorraine by about 10,000 majority, was unopposed until he declared him-self in favor of the Septennate. The Socialists failure in Alsace-Lorraine is noteworthy. Their best man, Hoeckel, at Mulhouse polled only 410 votes. The New German Liberals lost 28 seats, the Centrists 6, the Democratis 9 and the Guelphs 9. Herr Richter, in the Freising Zeitung, declares that the elections were carried for the Government by deceptions and coercion of all sorts.

The Coloque Gazette warns Russia not to goad France into a war. The Franco-Prussian alliance, the paper says, may be very strong, but Germany also has allies, who think that instead of allowing Russia to increase her strength it is time to diminish it.

AUSTRIAN PROFESSIONS OF PEACE.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.-Major-General Count von Welsers rath on the extra credit asked by the Government for the rath on the extra credit asked by the Government for the equipment of the landwehr, declared that the Govern-ment entertained no warlike design and cherished no am-bition involving any military venture, but desired peace. The Government has decided to forego the usual spring mobilization of the artillery and cavalry, so as not to awaken alarm.

The Reichsrath has passed the extra military credit for equipping the landsturm. The vote was unanimous.

RUSSIA BUYING TRANSPORTS.. LONDON, Feb. 24.-Russia has just purchased several large steamships, and it is reported that the vessels have been obtained for the purpose of transporting troops to Viadivostock

OBEDIENT AND DEVOTED TO THE KING. BERLIN, Feb. 24 .- The royal order prescribing the form of oath which Catholic bishops appointed to sees in Prussia shall take before being confirmed by sees in Prussia shall take before being confirmed by the State in their appointments, ordains that each bishop shall swear to be submissive, loyal, obedient, and devoted to the King of Prussia and to inculcate on his clergy and the people of his diocese veneration and fieldity toward the King, love of the Fatherland and obedience to the State laws. The oath also binds the bishop to refuse to talerate by any of his clergy any teaching or action opposed to the spirit of the vows taken by the bishop in making the oath and abstain from maintaining either within or oatside of the country any relations subjudicial to the scenrity of the country. The oath concludes as follows:

I promise to keep all this the more inviolably as I am certain that by the each I took to the Po,e and the Church I old not bind mixelf to anything that might be opposed to this eath of allegiance to the Kinz.

ROME, Feb. 24.—Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, has instructed the papal nuncio at Munich to urge the members of the Centre party in the Reichstag and in the Landtag to vote respectively for the Septennate bill and the new ecclesiastical bili.

DE LESSEPS'S UNWAVERING CONFIDENCE. THE NICARAGUA CANAL, HE THINKS, WILL HELD

says that in an interview M. de Lesseps declared that he had learned with pleasure of the formation of the Nica a means of irrigating and fertilizing the country. M. de Lesseps scouted the idea that the Nicaragua enterprise could be used for inter-oceanic traffic, as, owing to prise could be used for inter-oceanic traffic, as, owing to endless locks increasing the time of transit, vessels would prefer going round Cape Horn. Referring to the Panaga Canal, he said the only point of anxiety was the rocky culebra, although he was firmly convinced that the contract would be inished within the specified time. The work would soon be pushed day and night, lighting the culebra by means of electric lights. The directors of the company anticipate that the work accomplished in 1887 ompany anticipate that the work accomplished in 1887, vill be double that done in 1886. Parits, Feb. 24.—The Parama Canal Company has ought thirty locomotives in Belgium.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE DILLON JURY. NABLE TO DECIDE THAT THE TRAVERSERS ACTED

UNLAWFULLY. DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—On the resumption this morning of the trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Redmond and others, for their connection with the Plan of Campaign, Judge Murphy, continuing his charge, said that if the jury be lieved that the traversers had united in agreeing to urge the people to do what the indictment alleged, the traversers had acted unlawfully. After a short absence from the court room, the jury returned and reported that they were not able to agree upon a verdict.

MR. PARNELL AGAIN "REBUKED."

LONDON, Feb. 24.-In the House of Commons to-nigh Mr. Parnell moved the exemption from closure of meaures increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ire land. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared emphatically that the Government declined to entertain such pro-

posal, Mr. Parnell contended that Mr. Smith, in asking Mr. Parnell contended that Mr. Smith, in asking urgency for the procedure rules, showed that the Government admitted its intention of obtaining special facilities in order to pass a coercion act. Hence she [Parnell] decided the fight against coercion should be begun. Mr. Smith would find that he had made a stiffer rod for his own back than for those of the Irish members—a rod that would be applied merciessly by his Radical opponents when the Conservatives were weak and help-lessly struggling for existence.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 264 to 155, Mr. Parnell moved to exempt from closure the Committee on Supply. The debate was then adjourned.

VIOLENT DISTURBANCE BY ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, Feb. 24.-A statue of Louis Blanc was unveiled here to-day in the presence of the Cabinet Ministers and many Senators and Deputies. The ceremony was made the occasion of a violent demonstration by the Anarchists, who were present in large numbers. After the unveiling, they hissed and shouled, "Long live anarchy!" Then they made a rush for the euclosure in which the statue stands. The police interposed and arrested several of those who were most prominent in the disturbance.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA. LONDON, Feb. 24.-The Times's Pekin correspondent in forms that paper that the head of a rich Christian family at Se-Chuen has been executed despite the remonstrances of the French Minister. The correspondent says that the situation of the Christians in the provinces of Se-Chuen and Kwelchow is critical, the Mandarins siding with the Literats against the Christians, and urges that the Pope send a legate to Pekin to arrange a definite modus vivendi for the protection of Christians throughout China and to avoid the continuance of the present state of affairs, which that correspondent thinks will drift into general persecution, massacre and civil war.

PRINCE ALEXANDER ILL WITH SMALLPOY BERLIN, Feb. 24.-Prince Alexander of Battenberg the deposed King of Bulgaria, who was reported yester day to be lying ill with gastric fever at his his father's house, in Darmstadt, it is ascertained has the smallpox.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE AT ROME. ROME, Feb. 24.—The ceremony of the laying of the prner-stone of the Canadian Church College took place

at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Cardinal Howard officiating Among those present were Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Taschereau, Mgr. Azarian, Patriarch of the Armenian Catholies; Mgr. O'Connell, of the American College; Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., and Mgr. Rubian, rector of the Armenian College. The church was dedicated to Saint Joseph. The walls of the college are adorned with antique tapestries upon which is pictured the story of Esther. The architect of the edifice is Carimini.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE, NEWS. GLASGOW, Feb. 24.—The striking miners of Lanarkshire

BERLIN, Feb. 24.—it is reported here that three officer mplicated in the recently discovered military plot have seen hanged at 8t. Petersburg. The Russian Gover-uent has strictly enjoined official secrecy respecting th

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

ondition is that he is breathing stertorously. The last

A " BOODLE COMBINE" AT MONTREAL. MOLONEY, DEMPSEY, KEENAN & CO. MAY NOW SEE HOW IT LOOKS TO AN OUTSIDER.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (Special).—An evening paper here publishes the statement that a "boodie combine" exists among the Aldermen in the City Council for the purpose of levying blackmail upon contractors and in fact upon every one who wants their influence. The paper makes the following specific charges: That Nolan Delisle, de-siring to get an alteration in the plan of the city affecting Royal Electric Company paid \$10,000 to obtain votes for its contract with the city; that \$4,000 was subcribed by people interested in the Abattoir schemes on the demand of a "go between" for the purpose of influ the demand of a "go between" for the purpose of infu-encing the votes of the Aldermen; that the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, desiring to lay a water pipe from its works to the canal, was blackmalled to the extent of \$1.500 in order to buy votes of Aldermen to sanction the opening of the streets. That the scheme is well organized appears probable from the fact that some outsiders are employed to assist in the work. One of these outsiders is a Canadian lexislator and another a real estate agent. These two men appear to act as "go betweens" and "boodle distributors." The "combine" is said to be like its New-York prototype on a small scale.

IPULATION SENT BY EXPRESS.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The employes of the Baltime to-day which may turn out to be another trunk horres wooden box, about four feet long, was received here this morning from Cincinnati. It was addressed to James earch of the city failed to find the person to whom the When the lid was broken the expressmen were horrifle state of decomposition. The legs and arms had been sev Agent Qimmermann, of the express company, closed th prominent surgeon here, made an examination of the body and gave it as his opinion that it had been the property of a medical student, who had probably shipped

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

A settlement between the Reorganization Committee of it is understood, was not formally signed yesterday. In

sider the Interstate Commerce law assembled here this morning and organized by the election of ex-Governor J. Association, T. J. Potter and M. Hughitt, Southwestern Railway Association, J. C. McMullen and A. A. Talmage; Northwestern freight pool, R. R. Cable and Roswell Miller; Utah traffic pool, J. C. Shubbs and T. L. Kimball; transcontinental pool, J. M. Hannatord and B. Campbell; Colorado Rail-way Association, J. F. Goddard and T. Miller; Western Colorado pool, S. K. Hooper and C. S. Stebsius; Colorado and Utah pool, A. S. Hughes and J. H. Bennet; Kansas Interstate traffic pool, G. H. Nettleton and L. Morrell.

NOT SHUT OUT FROM NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—A leading official of the Balti-more and Ohio Railroad Company to-day said "that the understanding between the Baltimore and Ohio Kailroad Company and the managers of the Reading was distinct, clear and cordial, and that there was no apprenension that the New York traffic of the Ealtimore and Ohio Rail-road would in any be interfered with.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. The trunk line passenger committee yesterday con-tinued its investigation of the Interstate Commerce law tinned its investigation of the Interstate Commerce law at Commissioner Fink's office, in conjunction with representatives of the Association of New-York State lines. No conclusion was reached and at 4:30 p. m. the band of passenger agents, led by Commissioner Pierson, took the train to Boston to seek light and counsel from the representatives of the New-England railroads.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24 (Special).—The deposit of Read-

ing Railroad securities under the plan of reorganization was \$20,000,000. It is stated positively that the time for depositing the securities will not be extended beyond

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Since Mrs. Mary Tabbs made the confession implicating George Wilson with herself in have been done. To day two detectives visited the house of Mrs. Martha Wallace, Wilson's aunt, with whom he had resided and in the bottom of an old trunk which was secreted under a bedstead was found some of the clothing belonging to Wilson. Among the garments were a pair of well-worn pantaloons covered with blood-stains from the knees down. The officers also discovered an old hand-saw, the blade of which was tweive inches in length and the handle covered with blood.

MAYOR SMITH SERIOUSLY ILL. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (Special).—Mayor William B. Smith, who has been ill for some days, was much worse this evening. Dr. N. S. French, his attending physician, states that he was delirious throughout all of last night and during this morning. On election day he started for Alabama on business connected with the fitting up of a home. When he arrived in town he was very ill and de-lirious and was conveyed to his home by a friend whom he had met on the train. He is suffering from peritonitis, the result of inflammation of the stomach. Dr. French states that the Mayor's condition, although not danger

GENERAL BUTLEES LAND SOLD. St. Paul, Feb. 24 (Special). - Major S. J. Baker, of St Croix Falls, Wis., agent of General B. F. Butler in Polk gration firm 27,000 acres of land for \$121,500. This tract comprises all the land owned by General Butler in Polk County.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN MICHIGAN.
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—The Republican State Convertion met in this city to-may and hommated the followin ticket: For Supreme Court Justices, short term, James E Campbell; long term, Charles D. Long; for regents of the State University, R. W. Butterfield and Charles at ebbard.

Jerusalem on December 15.

SECRETARY OF A BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.
PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Dr. William Irvin, of
the Second Fresbyterian Church of Troy, has accepted the
call to the secretary ship of the Presbyterian Board of Home
Missions. He was granuated at the seminary here in 1859.

VERDICT AGAINST A STEAMER.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—In the United States District Court
to-day Judge Morra granted the claim of Meyer Goldsmith, of
New-York, for about \$8,000 against the British steamer Suffolk, for injury to cattle shipped on that vessel.

KEPT AT HOME BY THE INTERSPATE BILL.

KEPT AT HOME BY THE INTERSTATE BILL LOUISVILLS, Feb. 24 (Special).—The Buffalo and Utlea till clubs have withdrawn from the series of exhibition go ire because of the exits expense under the Interstate

merce bill.

A CHECK ON TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

HARRISSUEO, Penn., Peb. 24.—Senator Grady to-day introduced a bill prohibiting trust, safe deposit, insurance, security
and guarantee companies from becoming security or acting as
trustee where, in the aggregate of their said business, they
have already equalicle, or while they may becafter equal, the
smount of their capital stock and the par value of the assist

ALMOST A RIOT IN A SENATE. GREEN SMITH KEEPS HIS SEAT BY FORCE.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERTSON DEMANDING HIS PLACE-BULLIES FOR DOORKEEPERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Green Smith, the usurping presiding officer of the Senate and his Democratic followers prepared themselves for serious trouble this norning. In anticipation of a torcible attempt to put Smith early in the morning called upon the Governor and requested that a militia company should be sent to the Senate Chamber to prevent any disturbance. The Governor refused to comply with this request. Smith the force of doorkeepers doubled placed men both outside and inside the Senate Chamber, to guard against the admission of all persons to whose presence the usurper objected. Demo crats were admitted freely, but even Republican Senators were compelled to force their way through to the inside. When the Metropolitan policemen made their appearance, the crowd, supposing that they had been sent to the Capitol upon Smith's request, drove them from the place and handled them rather roughly in hustling them out of Senate door and demanded admittance the doorkeepers refused to allow him to enter, but he finally forced his way past them, followed by Lieutenant-Governor Robert-

son and Colonel John C. New.

Then there was a more violent outburst. Senator Demotte had been struggling in the crowd around the door for nearly an hour, and when he finally got his foot in, he shoved on through, pushing doorkeepers aside, exclaiming "Let me in; you have no right to stop me." There was no disguising the fact that he was mad, and around him soon gathered an excited crowd of Republicans and Democrats. Senator Johnson announced it as his positive opinion, that the doorkeepers were "a lot of blanked bullies and cowards." In a moment there was the greatest confusion, loud talking, pushing and profanity. In the midst of it all there was

came out of the crowd with his nose somewhat skinned, having been struck by Senstor Johnson (Rep.) who also reached for his revolver, when a doorkeeper rushed to-ward him. It looked for a moment as if bloodshed was inevitable, but the trouble was quieted by the cooler Robertson, up to this time, had been sitting quietly at ordered him back, but this command was not heeded. The doorkeeper then seized and threw him back a distance of ten or twelve feet. His face was pale, but there was a look of determination on his countenance as he walked to the clerk's desk and began speaking. He

said:

I have been excluded from the position to which the
people have elected me, and I wish to make a statement
of my position. I wish to make a formal demand—
senator Balley—I rise to a point of order. This person
is not a member of this Senate and has no right to speak

keeper will remove the gentleman if he persists in speaking.
Colonel Robertson [continuing]—I am here to make this demand. I am unarmed.
Smith—So are we all, but we were forewarned.
Senator Balley—This is not the place for this man to test his alleged rights.

Senator Demotte (Rep.) tried to speak but was ordered by Smith to take his seat. This he refused to do. Smith ordered a doorkeeper to put Senator Demotte in his seat. The doorkeeper pushed the Sepator into his seat so vio

general fight seemed imminent, but the determination to avoid a conflict as long as possible caused the Repubteans to keep their feeling in restraint and trouble was When the disorder was quieted Smith ordered the door-Senate and keep him out. Senator Campbell protested that the Senate alone could give such an ord

"I guess I know what I have a right to do," replied

approached him Colonel Robertson did not resist, but walked out quietly. The Republican Senators followed but the doors were locked before they got to them.

they can take the responsibility."

When Colonel Robertson appeared at the wildest uproar prevailed in the crowd cathered in the and leading them to the north end of the Capitol, he de-

Gentlemen, your blood is up. It is something that will make any American citizen's blood boil, but I say to you, gentlemen, in all sincerety that I can use and with all the fervor that I am master of—do norbing of which you will be ashamed in your cooler moments. [Applause,] They have made a record in this House to-day that will burl this infamous Democratic party out of power in the State for the next quarter of a century. [Applause,] I thank you, genilemen, for your attention. [Great applause and cheers for Lieutenant-Governor Robertson.]

The Lieutenant-Governor's advice had the effect to wist the retreat applace and

charge on the Senate Chamber was recalled. After the Lieutenant-Governor's ejection from the Senate, the Republican members who were locked in the chamber rused to vote, although they were threatened with a fine of \$1,000 cach under the Statutes for refusing to do so. The House has refused to receive any communications from the Senate while Smith continues to occupy the presiding officer's chair.

THE LAST DAYS OF WINTER.

RIVERS SWOLLEN BY RAIN IN THE SOUTH-SNOW IN THE NORTH

Louisville, Feb. 24 (Special).—A dispatch from Cat-lettsburg, Ky., says that a heavy rain has caused a sud-den rise in the Big Sandy and the destruction of floating raft has been great. The rise at Richardson was come from the head waters of the Cumberland. At Roundstone, on the Louisville and Nashville road near Loudon, Ky., the Rockcastle River was over the track and last night twice put out the fires of the passing

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 24.-A heavy snowstorm has been in progress since midnight last night. Railroad travel is considerably delayed. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—The Signal Service here pre-

diets a decline of fifteen to twenty degrees in tempera-ture by to-morrow morning.

A TABERNACLE BLOWN DOWN. ASBURY PARK, Feb. 24 (Special),—The Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association recently began the erection of

The severe rain and wind storm that was predicted to arrive yesterday, came on time and almost took possesion of the city. At 3 a. m. rain fell in torrents and the wind increased in velocity until it blew at times at the rate of sixty miles an hour. But by mid-day the wind had quieted down, the sun day the wind had quieted down, the sun was shining brightly and only the muddy streets remained to show that there had been a storm. After the sun went down the wind began to increase and at midnight it was traveling at a high rate of speed. There were tew delays on account of the storm. A large three-masted schooner was driven ashore on Governor's Issand and an outward-bound bark had her mainsail torn to threads. The schooner was pulled off at high tide. There were last night no indications of a storm and the predictions for to-day are lower temperature and clear weather.

ST. JOHN COUNTY BECOMES LOGAN COUNTY. TOPEKA, Kau., Feb. 24 (Special).—A bill changing the name of St. John County to Logan passed the House of Representatives this morning by a vote of 64 to 54. The county was named in honor of John P. St. John. Speaker smith declared that St. John was a hypocrite; that he amped the Prohibition hobby to ride into office. the Republican party had raised St. John from the insig-nificant position of a third-rate Kansas lawyer to be Gov-ernor of the state, and he, failing to be elected a third-time, played the part of a traitor. Of the sixty-four who voted for the bill seventeen were Democrats; four Demo-crats voted against the bill. The radical Pronbiblionists were about equally divided. The bill has already passed the Senate. It received the Governor's signature this af-ternoon.

THE REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE NOT DEAD. Boston, Feb. 24.—It was an incorrect report to-night that the Rev. James Freeman Clarke had died. The mis-take arose from an error in a telephone message.

PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Alumni Association of Princeton College Was need to-night at the frenton House, Judge Edward W. Soudder presiding. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the association deemed it advisable that an advisory board be appointed to act with the trustees of the college. At the banquet, which was attended by stry alumni, Judge Seudder occupied the post of houor. Between the courses of the banquet the college glee club held to-night at the Trenton House, Judge Edward

rendered various selections. There were no toasts, but

STEEL WORKERS QUARRELLING. KNIGHTS OF LABOR REFUSED CONTROL.

THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND

STEEL WORKERS TAKING A DECIDED STAND. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.-The ill-feeling which has months existed between the Knights of Labor and the Amaigamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has resulted in an open quarrel, which promises to be bitter. It is the outcome of the trouble at the Laughlin and Junoconference at Steubenville last night resulted in the sus tions. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association

tions. Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, said to-day:

The Knights of Labor had no proposition to present, but the Amalgamated Association made one. We submitted a proposition that we should have a representation on a joint mill committee at the Mingo works. Bailey said that he would agree to this with one proviso, that the Amalgamated people were not to be known on the committee. Of course we would not accept any such terms. We are not ashamed of our name. If we are to take a hand in any matter, we certainly will not allow another labor organization to say that we are not to be known as a party interested. Bailey said that he had telegraphed to different places for new men. He claimed that he then had a number of men on the ground ready to go to work. I don't believe that any Knight of Labor will start to work when he learns the true situation of affairs. The members of Lodge No. 22, Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, held a meeting last night. Bailey was to be present and present his side of the case to the men. Bailey, however, refused the invitation. His provise in regard to our proposition was submitted to the men. By a rising vote the lodge decided to reject it. The mem were of one voice that the Knights of Labor should not nandle our affairs. Bailey then told the firm that he would start up the works this morning with his men. To-day the firm sent word to certain other firms that the works were running, but I know that the print of the men is a proposition. Mr. Wiehe and myself will return to Mingo. If necessary, we will remain there day and night. If persuasive measures can do it, we will keep every man who goes to Mingo from working.

Several of the Mingo employes were in the city to-day in consultation with the officers of the Amalgamated Association. They have been promised the support of the

To all Members of the Knights of Labor, who discovered workers:
Having a portion of our members who have refused to comply with the laws and orders of the Knights of Labor in fulfilling an agreement entered into between the Order and the Laughlin and Junction Steel Company, we have been compelled to and do now declare said works open to all Knights of Labor who are tonnage workers. Remember that there are no questions of prices involved in this trouble; only the right to demand that a contract made by the Order be fulfilled.

MESSENGERS GO BACK TO WORK.

The strike of the Mutual District Messenger boys in William W. Rider, general manager of the company, went down to the New-st, office in the ucrulag and when he passed through the crowd of youthful strikers that had assembled on the side walk in front, he was greeted with three loud but shrill huzzas. The boys crowded into the office ochind him and stated their greexan es and asked that they be removed. Mr. Rider told them that he would treat them just as they had been in the rast, but could not afford to increase their wages. The toys finally decided to return to work and in an hour or so were running about with messages as though nothing had happened. Some of the boys who had been particularly brutal in their treatment of the boys who did not strike were refused further employment.

boys who did tot strike were retused further employment.

Arthur S. Brunswick, who recently organized the district messenger boys, was held for examination at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Superintendent Watson F. Sanford, of the American District Telegraph Company, was the complainant, basing his complaint upon statements made by Joseph Quigloy, one of the "spotters" for the company, who was present when the recent messengers union was organized. Brunswick is charged with conspiracy to prevent the company from exercising a lawful calling. The case will come up again a week from Monday before Justice Murray at the Essex Market Court. Bail in \$500 was furnished by Edward Goldsmith, of No. 250 Bowery, and E. D. Farrell, of No. 73 Bowery. The young labor organizer has recently been working for the former, who is a hatter.

The photo-engravers in the employ of the Photo-Engraving Company at No. 67 Park place, to the number of fused to grant their demands for an advance in pay and

fused to grant their demands for an advance in pay and to promise to abide by certain rules laid down by the Photo Engravers' Union.

Vice-President Joseph Tripp, of the company, says that he was astonished that all the men had gone out. Some of them had been in the employ of the company for fifteen years, and were, he thought, well satisfied with their wages and treatment. He was not certain whether er not the company would stand by their determination to refuse to take back any of the men who went on stylke. Manager Hart said that a number of non-union men had been put at work, enough to attend to the pressing contract work, and that in three days he would have enough men to fill the places of all the strikers.

The strikers are confident that they will win the strike, and laugh at the claim that their places can be filled easily. It is said that efforts looking to ward arbitration are being made, and hopes are expressed that a settle-

easily. It is said that efforts looking toward arbitration are being made, and hopes are expressed that a sottlement will be made before the end of the week.

A committee from District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, called on President Lyon, of the Third-ave., of Laber, called on President Lyon, of the Third-ave., surface road yesterday for the purpose of securing a Saturday half-noliday for his employes. Mr. Lyon absolutely declined, in forcible language, to see the committee or to have any dealings with it. He sent out word that he had had enough of the Knights of Labor. The committee recommend to its meeting on Sunday that all of the Thirdave, cars be watched and that every member of a trade organization, and every merchant with whom organized workingmen trade found riding in the cars be disciplined.

lined.

All efforts to settle the strike on the Gallatin Bank Building, at No. 36 Wall-st., have failed, and the contractors have made up their minds to try to finish the work with non-minol labor.

The strike of the coopers is gradually dying out. In the shops at Briggs & Connolly the force of non-minol men is gradually being increased, while the strikers are getting work in other shops.

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF COAL STRIKERS. ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Feb. 21 (Special). - A gang of the Railroad attacked several of the new men last night Wallace and Henry Bloodgood were badly beaten by the strikers, who were armed with heavy iron coupling pins which they had taken from a coal train. All three of the men had their heads cut and Wallace's head was cut open in nearly a dozen places. One cut is almost a foot in length. The detectives employed by the railroad company are looking for the assailants of the three men, who would probably have been murdered had it not been that their comrades came to their assistance and drove the strikers off.

PART OF THE LABOR PLATFORM REPUDIATED. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24.-In the Union Labor Convention Colonel Winston, of North Camplina, said his delegation and that of Mississippi and Arkansas could not name members unless the convention would relegate to the States the adoption or rejection of certain parts of the platform. His plan to make the sections of the platform relating to land, transportation, money, labor, income tax and Chinese labor the National piat-form, and allow the different States to adopt or reject the other sections as they chose, was adopted. The Execu-tive Committee of the Greenback party to-day resolved to continue their organization, but to send an address to their party advising co-operation with the Union Labor party. name members unless the convention would relegate to

ARE THEY ENCOURAGING STRIKERS ! BOSTON, Feb. 24 (Special).—In the investigation to-day by a committee of the Board of Aldermen of the troubles of the South Boston Street Railway, President Hersey testified that he believed President Richards, of the Metropolitan road, and Short, head of the Knights of Labor in Boston, were projouging the struggle between the company and the

CONVICTS AND THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION. CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (Special).-Mr. Fuller's resolution relative to the constitutionality of the Convict Labor amendment, which was made a special order for to-day in the Legislature, declares the sense of the Legislature to be that the amendment to the Constitution concerning convict labor has not been legally carried, and is therefore no part of the organic law of the State; that the Penitentiary Commissioners be instructed to continue the contract system in the future as in the past, and that persons feeling aggrieved may have redress in the courts. James Herrington submitted a substitute for the resolution, affirming that the amendment had been legally carried and
that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide the legislation necessary to carry out its provisions. Those who
favored the resolution argued that, in view of the fact
that doubt existed as to whether or not the amendment
was legally submitted and legally carried, it should be
taken to the Supreme Court. The opposers of the measure claimed that it was not in the province of the Legislature to deal with the question until the Supreme Court
has rendered a decision in the matter. The doubt lasted
over three hours. Mr. Herrington's amendment was
adopted by a vote of 110 yeas to 23 mays. Herrington submitted a substitute for the resolution, af-

REER IN HOMES FOR SOLDIERS. Pittshuno, Feb. 24 (special).—General Byron L. Pierce, one of the managers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, to-day said that he favored the policy of selling beer in soldiers' homes as the only way to control the dr

PRICE THREE CENTS

DEATH ALONG THE RIVIERA THE NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS
SWELLED TO 2,000.

VILLAGES TOPPLED OVER INTO VALLEYS.

DESOLATION AND RUIN ALONG THE GENORSE SHORE -CITIES DESERTED AND THEIR INHABITANTS STOPPED AT MONTE CARLO AND

BANDS PLAYING FOR

COURAGE. ROME, Feb. 24.—Accounts of the earthquake deaths reported up to the present time is about 2,000. Shocks were felt at Parms, Turin and osenza. Undulations of the earth were noticed at Catania, in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna The most startling news comes from the Gence Riviera. Over 1,500 people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of a hill, a number of the inhabitants tools refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt A subsequent and greater shock demolished the church and 300 of the people who were in 10 were killed. The destruction of property in the regions of Italy visited by the earthquake was

immense and widespread. Another shock was felt at Mentone to-day. It was so severe that houses were shaken. No one was injured. Additional details concerning the damage done show that in some cases villages built on the mountain sides were toppled into the valley. Three railway trains have been dishave also been sent to assist them. Reports show that the disturbances killed two persons and injured ten at Nice; killed four and injured two At the Chateau Nenf many were injured. At Savona two houses fell, killing nine people and injuring fifteen. The whole population of Savona is biyona ked about the town.

Sixty houses at Nice are tottering and ready to Many others are much damaged, and most residences more or less of the furniture is damaged. Fugitives are fleeing in every direction. The people are afraid to re-enter their houses and hotels, and last evening the heights back of the city were covered with refugees. Two thousand English, American and Russian visitors were camped out during the night on the elevated ground. Six thousand persons have left the city and started for Paris. The son of Albert N. Hatheway, the American Consul at Nice, was seriously injured.

It is reported that at Bussana, a village of 800 inhabitants, successive shocks levelled nearly every house. One-third of the people are said to be buried in the ruins, and there is no hope of rescuing them. Not one of the 106 communes the populous provence of Porto Maurisio escaped in ary. The villages built on terraces on the sides of halls are almost all destroyed. The distress is great everywhere. The nights are very cold. The earthquake was strongly felt out at sea. Off Genoa it woke sailors from their sleep.

At Turin a portion of the ceiling of Santa Teresa Thurch fell upon the worshippers, but none was killed. In many streets traffic was stopped, as houses were rendered liable to fall.

At Castellaro a church collapsed, killing many

board five hundred prisoners confined in the Oneglia prison, which is expected to collapse. visited by the earthquake to assist in burying the

King Humbert desired to proceed to Genoa, but

ras pursuaded therefrom.

The "Italian Soothsayer," an almanac, predicted earthquake shocks between the 15th and 23d of February.

The Prince of Wales remains at Cannes. King Charles and Queen Olga of Wurtemburg remain in their villa at Nice.

There have been no further disturbances at

Monte Carlo. The place is filled with thousands of refusees from Caunes, Nice, Manton and San Remo. It is difficult to find shelter for the great number of people, and last night many of them were compelled to camp out. Gaming has been suspended, and a band played to-day on the terrace for the purpose of restoring confidence to the

The director of the Turin Observatory telegraphs that the seismic instruments are now quiescent and that no further disturbance is

OSCILLATIONS FELT IN SWITZERLAND. GENEVA, Feb. 24.—Oscillations of the earth from north to south were felt throughout Switzerland quite severely in the central and southern portions, No loss of life is reported, but much damage was

AN AMERICAN BURIED, BUT RESCUED.

Nice, Feb. 24.—Miss Chapelez, an American, was unhurt. The total number of injured here is twenty-three. There have been occasional tremors during the day, which caused acute suspense while they lasted. Baron Rothschild, who was at Monaco, chartered a Pullman car for his family.

THE SHOCK FELT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The seismoscope set up in the physical laboratory at the United States Signal Office in physical aboratory of the Canal accurately recorded at seven hours, thirty-three minutes, no seconds, a. m., 7:50 meridian time, February 23, the arrival at this point of the recent earthquake that was reported to have occurred in France and Italy. A rough calculation gives about five hundred miles per hour as the velocity of transmiss-

THE TRAGEDY AT ENGLEWOOD.

MR. WARD STILL IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION-HIS WIFE IMPROVING.

There was no change yesterday in the condition of the

Rev. Charles M. Ward, who shot his wife on Tuesday Rev. Charles M. Ward, who shot his wife on Tuesday morning in the Engiewood rectory and then put a bullet an inch and a half or more into his own skull. Dr. Cur-rie, the family physician, has dechied that no operation can be ventured upon for eight or ten days. The wounded man suffers intense pain and is nervously prostrated. He can get no sicep, except when under the influence of morphia, and though he appears sound enough in mind, he is plainly depressed in spirits and incommunicative to all around him. He has seemed to think all along, Dr. Currie says, that no one but the physicians and nurses know about the shooting. He did not hear until yesterday that his wife was seriously hurt, and on the doctor's teiling him the true extent of he wounds, and the ugly scar and shattered nerves sao yould have even if she recovered, the clergyman burst into tears and again sent pleading messages for forgive-ness. He said that he was quite unconscious of any murness. He said that he was quite unconscious of any murderous intent, and fired the shots at his wife and daughter under a blind, uncontrollable impulse, rits grief, Dr. Currie added, was deep and sincere, the big tears running down his checks and dropping on the ciothes of his ocd.

Altogether his case is an extremely damperous one, the builet being firmly lodged in the sphenoid bone, near the most delicate nerves of the whole nervous system. An operation looking foward extracting the ball would be too hazardous except as a last resort. Unless the builet encysts, on the other hand, there is great danger of infammation and blood-poisoning. The doctors say that no marked change can occur, however, for a day or two at least.

marked change can occur, however, for a day or two at least.

Airs. Ward has been doing well ever since the builet was taken from her jaw-bone. She is now practically out of dauget. Airs. A. J. Vanderpoel, her aster, went back from the rectory yesterday, taking with her Mr. ward's twochildren. The Englewood Protective Association still has charge of the house, the two Englewood constables having given up house, the two Englewood constables having given up their patrol duty. Airs. Ward will make no criminal their patrol duty. Airs. Ward will make no criminal teri patrol duty. Airs. Ward will make no criminal teri patrol duty. Airs. Ward will make no criminal teri patrol duty. Airs. Ward will make no criminal teri patrol duty. Airs. Ward will be recovers, but steps will proposely be taken to have airing assigned to some inwite proposely and the unfortunate rector for two or three mosts heavily on the unfortunate rector for two or three mosts heavily on the unfortunate rector for two or three mosts heavily and had involved the rector in some fluancial losses on a farm in tillious. The kev.Mr. Ward was acting fairly and honorably it the matter, as those who know about it said, but his brother was not statisfied and cause to New York. The rector was anxious not to have him come to Englewood, and the fear that he might deschaunted him for many days. Then the insecuris always beak temporarily. As to drinking, Mr. Ward has always beak temporarily. As to drinking, Mr. Ward has always beak temporarily.